North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1851. NO. 35.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, ... advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

PYFER & CO.
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Who have been prosecuting the Lottery business for the last twenty-three years—daily selling

Handsome and Brilliant Prizes

To their thousand of patrons, feel incumbent on them for the good of their fellow-men, in ameliorating their condition, to enlighten the uninformed where and how to obtain wealth and its concomitant luxuries.

We therefore respectfully submit to the inspection of the public generally throughout the United States, the annexed

Galaxy of Rich and Gorgeous Lotteries!!!

The Schemes for the month of March are of unusual merit and brilliancy, and commend themselves by their own raciness to the esteem of all who seek the

Potent Influence of Wealth!

All orders for Lucky Tickets or Packages to receive immediate and faithful attention, should be carefully addressed to the truly fortunate old-established and popular house of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Gorgeous Schemes for March, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date March.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$12	$40 00
3	8,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	2½	8 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
5	32,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
6	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
7 3 of	10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 00
8	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
10	10,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	2½	8 00
11	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
12	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
13	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
14	13,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	13 00
15	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
17	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19 2 of	30,000	75 Nos	10 drawn	10	40 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
24	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
29	75,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	30	95 00
31	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old-Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

March 1, 1851. 33—

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 14th day of March, for the following work on the Lunatic Asylum.

CARPENTER'S WORK.

The flooring, including Plank, nails and laying the same complete. The price per square.

Doors including frames, Sashes, Hanging and all materials except hinges and locks. The price for each.

Window frames, exclusive of Caps and Sills. The price for each.

Sleepers and Joists. The price per Square.

Roof including rafters and every thing except tin. The price per Square.

Stairs including materials, price per square.

MASON'S WORK.

Door Sills and Caps per superficial foot of Rough Stone, the price per foot Window Sills, and Caps of Rough Stone the price per lineal foot.

The plans can be found at the Bank of the State.

Bond with approved security will be required of the Contractors.

By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
Sec. of Com.

Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1851. 31—

NOTICE.

ON the fourth Monday of March next, I will sell, for cash, in the town of Carthage, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and the expenses of said sale.

No. acres.	Persons names.	Location.	Taxes.
45.	Heirs of H. A. McNeill.	McDeed's creek,	04 c
22.	" "	Mouth Big Pond,	02
45.	" "	Hart's Branch,	06
50.	" "	Gut creek,	04
25.	" "	Little creek,	06
25.	" "	Morganton road,	08
10.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
64.	" "	Yadkin road,	04
64.	" "	Mill creek,	04
64.	" "	Seal's road,	06
15.	" "	Stear Branch,	02
22.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
225.	Heirs of A. B. McFadyen,	Govenor's creek,	63
110.	Heirs of John Black,	Nick's creek,	10
100.	Heirs of Alex Nicholson,	Raccoon creek,	21

All the above Land will be sold if not previously paid.

A. R. WADSWORTH, late Sheriff.

Feb. 12, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $4.) 29—6t.

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

FEMALE CLASICAL INSTITUTE.

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

State of North Carolina—Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1850.

Willis Alford, Benj. H. Alford, Jeremiah Alford, and Williams and his wife Margaret C. Alford *vs.* William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford—Petition to sell Land Warrant.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants aforesaid, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, warning the said William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Louisburg, County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in March A. D. 1851, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*, and Decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday of December, A. D., 1850.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

January 15th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 24—6w.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. }
July 22, 1850. } 836—

Spring Visitation of Bishop Ives, 1851.

2nd of March (Quinquagesima Sunday,) Calvary Church, Tarborough

4th, Tuesday, A. M. Gethsemane Parish, Falkland, Pitt. At night, St. Paul's Church, Greenville.

5th, Ash Wednesday, A. M. in the same Church.

6th, St. Johns, Pitt County, Pugh's settlement.

1st Sunday in Lent, Christ Church, Newbern.

14th, Friday, Ember day, Trinity Church, Beaufort County.

2nd Sunday in Lent, St. Peter's Church, Washington.

19th, Wednesday, Zion Chapel, Beaufort County.

20th, Thursday, St. Thomas Church, Bath. Should any persons desire confirmation from St. Johns, Durham's Creek, they would oblige the Bishop by meeting him at St. Thomas, Bath.

22, 23d (3rd Sunday in Lent) 24th and 25th (An. B. V. M.) at Grace Church, Plymouth, and St. Luke's Church, Locust Grove, as the Clergymen there may desire.

4th Sunday in Lent, Pettigrew's Chapel and Lake Scuppernong.

4th 5th, and 6th April—5th Sunday in Lent, St. Thomas, Windsor.

All Saints, Williamston, as the Clergyman may desire.

Palm Sunday (6th in Lent) Christ Church, Elizabeth City.

16th, Wednesday, Woodville.

Easter Day, Hertford, Consecration of Church, &c.

Tuesday in Easter week, Gates Court House.

1st Sunday after Easter, St. Paul's Church, Edenton.

2d May, Friday, Trinity Church, Scotland Neck.

2nd Sunday after Easter, Jackson, Northampton Co., consecration of Church, &c.

3rd Sunday after Easter, Christ Church Raleigh, A. M., and St. Mary's Chapel, P. M.

4th Sunday after Easter, St. James Church, Wilmington.

5th Sunday after Easter, St. John's Church, Fayetteville, A. M. Christ Church, Rockfish, P. M.

Wednesday 28th May, Convention.

Catechism, Confirmation and Holy Communion, as usual.

Raleigh, February 20, 1850. 32—2t.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			$18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

ACADEMY.

THE School of the subscriber is now open for an additional number of students. The terms per session are as follows:

Board,	$45
Tuition, English,	10
Classics,	15

JOHN B. BOBBITT.

February 12, 1851. 29—3t.

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco.

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business*, and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English and American Chemicals,

Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS. renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.

The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.

The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.

The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.

Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.

History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50

Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.

Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.

Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.

The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.

Life here and there by N P. Willis.

The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.

The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also. Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair terms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

General Agency,
HAMPTON & STAPP,
TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Department, and the purchase or sale of landscrip, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid.*

J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:

Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville.
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda,
Mr. J. W. Cruger, Houston,
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson,
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph Sterne, Nacogdoches,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.

Austin, Sept. 1850. 26—

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT

SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

HENRY GERHARDT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837–3m.

Yet Alive
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove South, will sell the House and Lot where he now lives, containing about seven-eighths of an acre of ground. Attached is an excellent well of water, with the necessary out-houses; the place is well suited for a small family. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can know the particulars by calling on the subscriber at Mr. O. L. Burche's Shoe Store. J. TERRY.

January, 13, 1851. 850—3t.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, }
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose, }

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fancy Articles, &c &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

Works on Cooking, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851. 28—

HARDING'S CLOTHING STORE
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,

RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the

Largest and best Houses in the U. S.

affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods

Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

A NEW BOOK STORE.
POMEROY & O'NEAL,

No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

J. W. & C C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 20—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST received and for Sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

December 19, 1850. 15—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839 tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All of the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be settled by Barrett and Newsom, a transfer of the same having been made to them. BARRETT, NEWSOM & HOLDEN.

Dec. 28, 1850. 31—

Notice.

I HAVE now on hand all the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, lately purchased from Barrett, Newsom & Holden, and will be making additions to the former stock as the custom may need. I will continue at the Brick Store House, nearly opposite to the Post Office, and will be thankful to receive a liberal patronage from punctual customers. THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 31—

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on Monday night, the 10th inst., a very dark Brown or Black Horse, five years old this Spring, shod all round, and paces rapidly under the saddle. No white spots upon him recollected. He has a tolerably long tail and mane. The last time he was heard of he was on his way towards Raleigh from Smithfield.

The subscriber would be obliged to any one who may give him information in relation to the Horse, and he will liberally reward any one who may take him up and hold him so that he gets him again. Address the subscriber, at Franklinton, Franklin county—W. W. Holden, Raleigh—or D. McPherson, Smithfield.

J. A. STONE.

February 15, 1851. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, will be opened by the Subscribers in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday in March, 1851; and will be kept open for the space of ninety days.

R. M. SAUNDERS,
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
E. P. GUION,
W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1851. 34—tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to
M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

John M. Sheppard, Jr
COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse.

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792–6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instrucions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

Catch the Runaway.

THE Subscriber will be thankful to any person who will catch his negro boy, *Lawson.* Said boy is lurking somewhere in Swift Creek District, in the neighborhood of the Edward's. I hereby caution all persons against harboring *Lawson*, under the penalty of the law.

ALLEN MAINARD.

Wake County, February 11, 1851. 29 —3t pd.

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851. tf

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER suppply just received and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

A Cook Wanted.

A GOOD Cook wanted. for this year, and for next, if she suits. Apply at this Office.

Raleigh, Feb. 27, 1851. 34—tf.

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at
P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 287—

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 887—

Yeast Powders.

TRY a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19, 1850. 16—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN GATES.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Gates, held in the Town of Gatesville, on Tuesday, 18th inst., it was organized by the appointment of Wm. E. Daughtry, Esq., as Chairman, and Dr. C. E. Ballard as Secretary.

On motion of Whitmel Stallings, Esq., a committee of seven was appointed to report a series of resolutions to the meeting for its action; and the following gentlemen were thereupon appointed: Whitmel Stallings, Robert H. Ballard, John Willey, Abel Rogerson, W. E. Fitcher, Jas. K. Costen, and —— Daughtry.

The committee submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were sustained by Dr. C. E. Ballard in a few pertinent and forcible remarks, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas. The time is rapidly approaching when the people of this District, in their sovereign capacity, will be called upon to cast their suffrages for a suitable person to represent them in the next Congress of the United States; and whereas, we have an unshaken faith and abiding confidence in the glorious principles of the Democratic party—principles that have been vindicated by the rigid test of experience and the severest scrutiny of a violent opposition; and, whereas, we deem it essential to the success of our principles that we should have a candidate early in the field, (the Whig candidate having already announced himself;) and whereas by a timely organization much good may be effected and the ultimate triumph of our principles secured; and, whereas, the holding of a Democratic District Convention is the most effectual means of accomplishing this great end; Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend to the Democracy of the other counties composing this Congressional District the holding of a District Convention, in the Town of Gatesville, on the 31st day of March, ensuing—that being Superior Court week.

2. *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint —— Delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

3. *Resolved*, That while we recommend our sister counties to hold primary meetings at their earliest convenience and appoint delegates to attend a Convention at the time and place designated, we are nevertheless prepared cheerfully to acquiesce in the expressed will of the majority—for we regard the unity and harmony of the party as of infinitely more importance than any mere individual preferences or opinions. We will, therefore, heartily co-operate in any measures of expediency which a majority of our Democratic friends may suggest.

On motion of Mr. Stallings, the blank in the second resolution was ordered to be filled with seven names from each Captain's District in the County. The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed:

Mintonsville District. Abel Rogerson, Whitmel Stallings, Guy Hobbs, Wm. E. Fitcher, Thomas E. Powell, William Manning, Noah Roundtree, Alfred Rountree, Samuel Lowther.

Hunter's Mill District. Wm. H. Harrell, David Parker, William W. Hall, Jethro Blanchard, J. J. Hunter, H. Hofler, Wm. Jones, Thomas Riddick.

Folly District. Jas. K. Costen, Chas. E. Ballard, Ed. Harrell, Rizop Rawls, Seth R. Norfleet, Robert B. Parker, Aug. Jones, Jas. Briggs, Jno. F. Morgan, Andrew Voight, J. A. Small, T. P. Cherry.

Hazlett's District. Benj. Saunders, Simon Walters, Blake Baker, I. Williams, Sen., Wm. Cross, I. Pierce, George Moore.

Pipkin's District. R. Gatling, J. B. Langston, P. Eure, J. Willey, L. E. Parker, W. W. Cooper, H. W. Parker, K. Parker, J. B. Story, W. H. Cross, B. Seares, B. Brady.

Hall District. R. H. Ballard, J. Carter, J. F. Parker, D. D. Eure, J. Brady, Jun., E. Parker, J. M. Matthews, J. M. Parker, J. Lee, L. Green.

Gatesville District. William G. Daughtry, Lassiter Riddick, Dr. H. C. Willey, Solomon Roundtree, John Figg, Thomas G. Vaughan, Willis R. Hays, Marmaduke Norfleet, Jas. Jones.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Democratic Pioneer, Raleigh Standard, and Suffolk (Va.) Southron.

After which the meeting adjourned.

WM. G. DAUGHTRY, *Ch'n.*
C. E. Ballard, *Sec'y.*

Proscription. The citizens of Wayne County will be surprised and mortified to learn that our obliging and courteous postmaster, Rufus Edmundson, Esq., has been turned out of office, for no other offence under the sun, than that of his being a Democrat—for opinion's sake only. He delivered over to his successor the books and papers of his office, on last Monday evening.

We will only say that, by the proscribing of Mr. Edmundson, a wanton outrage has been perpetrated on the feelings and rights of this community. To a man they loved and respected him. To a man they signed a petition and forwarded it to the Hon. Edward Stanly, remonstrating against his removal. Every whig and democrat in this town and vicinity, to whom it was presented, signed that petition—gladly signed it; if we except one or two who wanted the office for themselves. But all wouldn't do. Stanly the poor, malignant, waspish thing must be avenged, even at the expense of the popular will. If he had the power, we sincerely believe he would expatriate—yes, banish every democrat in the district, if not extirpate them by faggot and sword. There is not an old woman or lisping babe in Wayne County, who will not curse him in their heart for this act of vindictive malice, while the young men and fathers will execrate him as the tyrant who would trample on their rights. Nothing that we can say could add aught to the unblemished character of Mr. Edmundson as a gentleman and a man. While in office he served the department with honor and fidelity, and the people with courtesy and kindness. We are glad to *know* that his removal, while it will not injure him, has been effected contrary to the will of this community, *without distinction of party*. It is due to him to state that the petition, alluded to above, was got up without his *knowledge* or *consent*. *Goldsborough Patriot.*

Properly Done. As we hoped, the Rev. John Early has declined the nomination for Congress in the Cambell District. In his letter of declination to the Committee he says:

"The first announcement took me by supprise, and if the Convention had understood my views as expressed in a private letter to a gentleman of that body who was present, I am sure a different selection would have been made, and both the Convention and myself relieved from the embarrassments that surround us.

I have had occasion, on another forum, to confront the spirit of Northern Fanaticism, and now have frequent occasions to show that I have no affinities for such agitation; yet, I love to acknowledge the authority of the Federal Constitution, and devoutly pray for the union of the States.

I am sensible of the honor, and still more so of the kindness that confered it, and though I have no political aspirations, yet, under the circumstances, it would afford me great pleasure to reciprocate your kindness, and meet to the fullest extent your patriotic demands; but I am sure, gentlemen, you will excuse me, when I assure you, that I cannot, *consistent with my views of higher and more important duties.*"

What an eloquent rebuke is this upon the caucusites! Dr. Early has justly consulted his own reputation, public sentiment and the holy cause with which he is identified, by putting away the tendered pest of standard-bearer in the heat and dust of the political fray.

A new Whig Convention has been called for the 4th of March. *Richmond Enquirer.*

Sometime since the discovery of gigantic eggs in Madagascar was spoken of. Three of these eggs have arrived at Paris, one broken on the route, the others whole, and M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire has laid them before the Academy of Sciences. They are of very different shapes, one being elliptical, the other having its two ends unlike each other. They are about thirteen inches in diameter the long way and nine the short; in circumference about thirty inches one way and twenty-five the other. The shell is one eighth of an inch thick, and contains about 7½ gallons, or as much as 135 hen's eggs, 15½ condor's eggs and 5¼ ostriches eggs. Mr. St. Hilaire has decided, from the examination of some bones found with one of the eggs, that they were produced by a bird. It now remains to discover this biggest of the feathered race. *Foreign Paper.*

Scarcity of Silver. The export of specie from New York for the two weeks ending on Saturday week last was $577,008, of which $345,183 were in silver coins. Of American half dollars alone $945,841 were exported.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1851.

STUBBORN FACTS.

It gives us no pleasure to allude to the Slavery question in any shape, and we do so now only for the purpose of keeping our readers advised of passing events. We wish we could say that we believe the country is safe. We cannot say it, because we can neither feel nor believe it. Stubborn facts stare us in the face, spreading sorrow through the heart and rendering such feeling and such belief impossible. We have chronicled from time to time, every evidence we could gather of a returning sense of justice on the part of our Northern brethren; and we shall continue to do so. But we must also give the facts on the other side, that our readers may judge for themselves, and prepare their minds, as best they may, for the revelations of the future.

New York, Ohio, and Massachusetts have as yet failed to elect Senators to Congress. In the former State Mr. Fish is the Whig candidate, and Mr. Dix the Democratic candidate. Mr. Fish is a disciple of Seward, and was nominated by the Weed Clique; and Mr. Dix is a Freesoiler of the John Van Buren stripe. The noble-hearted Dickinson was set aside, and this man brought forward in his place. Mr. Fish has been kept out of an election thus far, by the firmness of one Whig Senator—Mr. Beekman; but his nomination, and the vote he has been receiving, furnish the strongest evidence that he is the choice of a large majority of the Whigs of that State. Seward already speaks for the Empire State in the Senate—Dickinson has been proscribed and trampled down; and the question now is, whether the same State shall send an ally of Seward to the common Senate, to second his efforts and to aid him in his war on the Constitution and the rights of the South!

In Ohio, Gov. Wood, who was elected by the Democrats, has avowed himself as opposed to the fugitive-slave law, and is in favor or its essential modification or repeal. An enemy of this law—Mr. Chase—already represents that State in the Senate; and a few days since a man of the same stamp came within a few votes of being chosen as his colleague.

In Massachusetts, the main body of the Democratic party struck a bargain some months since with the Abolitionists and Freesoilers, and as the result of this arrangement Mr. Rantoul has been elected to the Senate, in Mr. Winthrop's place, and has taken his seat. The only men of prominence in the Democratic party, that we know of, who denounced this arrangement and who still stand out against it, are Col. Greene of the Boston Post, Caleb Cushing, and B. F. Hallett. There are doubtless, however, thousands of the rank and file who sympathize with these gentlemen, and who will sustain them. Mr. Winthrop, it is true, is not a whit better on this question than Mr. Rantoul; but Mr. Sumner, whose election is now pending for six years, is an Abolitionist of the most detestable and infamous order. He it was who recently made a Speech in Faneuill Hall, in which he compared the fugitive-slave law to the stamp act, and declared that every dictate of humanity, of religion, and of duty to God, cried out against its enforcement in Massachusetts. He counselled resistance to it, and it was this Speech which, more than any thing else, contributed to get up the late Boston mob. At the last dates he lacked only three votes of being elected. In addition to this, by the law of Massachusetts her prisons are forbidden to be used to secure fugitive slaves, and any officer of hers who lays hands upon a fugitive with a view to capture him, is liable to fine and imprisonment. The Legislature of that State is now in session in Boston, and yet no man moves to repeal this law. A negro mob rushes into a Court of Justice, rescues a fugitive slave in open day, and puts him on his way to Canada, while thousands of white men stand idly by witnessing the outrage; and we have just seen it stated, in our latest Northern exchanges, that the United States District Attorney and Deputy Marshal have been arrested under writs issued by State authority, and held to bail in $10,000 damages, upon a charge of false imprisonment in arresting this very fugitive!

Other free States, besides Massachusetts, have laws upon their statute-books, nullifying or counteracting the fugitive-slave law; and there, we fear, these laws will stand. We, at least, have a right to expect that these States, if they will not legislate in our favor, will refrain from passing laws intended to embarrass the Southern man in pursuit of his property, and laws in direct conflict with the Constitution of the country. But no—they turn a deaf ear to our remonstrances, and instead of aiding us, as brothers ought, they legislate both against us and against the Constitution, which ought to cover us all and make us one people!

Does this look like carrying out the "compromise"? The South acquiesces, but what are the free States doing?

The Hon. James K. Paulding, one of the wisest and purest men of this country, concludes one of his recent communications to the Southern Press with this solemn and emphatic warning:

"I have lived almost fourscore years; I have passed through every grade of life, from that of a poor boy self-educated and self-dependent, to a station among the highest of the land, which I attained without the sacrifice of my principles or my independence.

During the whole of this long pilgrimage, I have been from habit and inclination conversant with books, and have thus added to the experience of a long life the lessons of the past; and from this experience, and those lessons, I am inevitably brought to the conviction that the people of the South have now nothing to depend on for their future safety but united action in self-defence. By this they will preserve themselves and the Union. All other hopes are idle; all other expedients but daggers turned against their own bosoms. They must assert their own rights, and protect themselves, for they have no other protectors. The brand of fanaticism is applied to the homes of the people, and must be quenched now or never. Time *was*—time *is*—but time will soon be no more."

The result of the late elections in South Carolina shows that a vast majority of her people are in favor of the right of secession, and also of separate State action by the Convention which is to assemble within the next twelve months. We had hoped that South Carolina would acquiesce in the late so-called adjustment; and we believe she finally will, provided the fugitive-slave law is enforced, and the free States above mentioned will repeal their laws on the subject, and the agitation of the question itself shall cease in Congress. We trust she will wait, and abide the action of her sister Southern States. It is true that, if with her, and with her great statesman now no more, all the slave States had stood forward in time and as one man for their rights, this day of Abolition aggression and fanaticism had never been; but still it behooves her to remember that Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and the rest of the slave States possess interests and feelings identical with her own, and that the policy which threatens her, overshadows them also with its baleful wing. Once taken, the step which dissolves this Union can never be retraced. The cause for such a step ought to be conclusive. Not that "intolerable oppression" is to be waited for, for that is not within the range of probabilities in a government and among a people like ours; but all reasonable ground of hope for returning justice must depart, and dishonor and ruin must rise up before us as inevitable, before any State can be justified in severing the bonds. It makes no difference to a people worthy of freedom, whether this dishonor and this ruin be near or distant from them; if it be *certain*, the question is settled. Are these things, then, certain? We think not. There is still ground for hope; the free States *may* enforce the fugitive-slave law—they *may* repeal their statutes intended to operate against us, and which were enacted in open disregard of the Constitution—they *may* cease as States, and in the common Congress, to meddle with Slavery or to agitate upon it. But in the language of Mr. Paulding, "Time *was*—time *is*—but time will soon be no more"!

South Carolina may move off by herself, but she nevertheless knows—no matter how serious and grievous her error in so doing—that she will have allies and helpers. The military power of this Federal Government will, in all probability, be wielded against her. Her ports will be blockaded, and her citizens slaughtered—and what then? We say this is probable—*and what then?* The slave States will sympathize with her, and as the blood of her sons smokes up to Heaven crying for vengeance, they will rush to her defence; and we shall then have an irregular civil war, fearful and cruel, and a war of which no man can foretell the end. If dissolution *must* come—if the free States *will* have it so, let the slave States unite and go off together. In that event, it is hardly probable that blood would be shed, but the two sections, being nearly equally balanced in numbers and in physical strength, might agree to part in peace.

But we have no wish to go into such details, or to contemplate such consequences; and we repeat, we have only alluded to this question at all under a stern sense of public duty.

We shall endeavor to keep our readers fully and fairly informed of the various movements connected with this vital question.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Register has at last discovered the reason why the people of South Carolina are in favor of the right of secession and the sovereignty of their State. That paper notices the triumph of *one* of the Union Tickets in that State at the late election for Delegates to the Convention, and says:

"The result gives strong coloring to the statement of our correspondent, Zephyr, whose favor may be found in another column, that the true secret of the agitation in South Carolina lies in the fact that the masses in that State are "rode over roughshod" by a few influential families, and that the press is bought up or threatened with ruin by these masters, if they do not advocate certain measures. In the instance before us, a few patriotic independent men had but to brave the bidding of these "influential families" and declare themselves for the *Union*, and the eyes of the people were opened to the true position to which the madness of secession would drive them. May the day soon come, when the people of South Carolina shall demand that political power and those franchises, which the people of every other State enjoy. At present they are *not sovereign!* Let them become so, and they will "spurn alike their present leaders and the principles which they hold."

We know but little of the "influential families" of South Carolina, or as to the effect on the masses which their movements may produce; but we *do* know that the Raleigh Register ought to be the last paper to complain of "influences" exerted by certain families over the destines of any State. Let that paper look to its own State, and the manner in which, through party spirit, it has been controlled for the last fourteen years. Party spirit and "family influences" have done more to retard the prosperity of North Carolina, and to keep her back in the race of competition with her sister States, than all other causes combined. This is the sober truth, and the Register knows it to be so. That spell, however, has been broken, and we are thankful for it.

The Register prays for the day when the people of South Carolina "shall demand that political power and those franchises, which the people of every other State enjoy." This allusion is to the fact that the *Legislature* of that State elects the Governor and votes for President and Vice President. So far as the Governor is concerned, this State was in the same condition until 1835; and even then, we believe, a large portion of the Register's party opposed any change. And so far as voting for President and Vice President is concerned, we do not recollect that South Carolina has ever made but one mistake, and that was *when she voted for Willie P. Mangum for President*. She will never cast the same vote again. She was deceived—that was *his* fault. Should she be deceived again by *such* a politician, the fault will be *hers*.

But we have no idea of defending this provision in her organic law. We profess to be a radical Democrat, and as such we think the people of every State ought—not to be *allowed*—but to *demand* and *exercise* the right of voting for Governor, and for every other officer they may think proper to elect at the polls. But the people of South Carolina know how to manage their own affairs. Within their own limits they are sovereign, and may do as they please. They are certainly not responsible for their action either to us or to the Editor of the Register. Their *machinery* may be defective, but the *work* it turns off is generally of the best quality.

But here, again, the Register is involved in the grossest inconsistency. That paper denounces certain "influential families" of South Carolina, upon the assumption that they stifle the popular voice and withhold from the people their political rights. How is it in North Carolina? Three years ago Gov. Reid, as the candidate of the Democratic party, started the issue of Equal Suffrage—that is, the right of every white man in the State to vote for a Senator; and the Register opposed this issue with all its might, and has left no stone unturned to defeat it. Is this a specimen of the Editor's regard for the masses and for political equality? In *South Carolina* such a course of policy is outrageous; but in *North Carolina Federalism* it is the very thing. "Thou hypocrite! first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

The Census. We publish to-day a couple of valuable Census Tables—one of North Carolina, and the other of the aggregate population of the United States, showing the number of members of Congress to which each State will be entitled. North Carolina, it will be seen, loses one member.

These Tables ought to be filed away, as they will be useful hereafter for reference.

Bounty Land Law. The Washington Republic of Saturday last states that the amendment to the Bounty Land law, making warrants assignable, passed the Senate on Friday, with some amendments, and was returned to the House. The Republic has no doubt of the final passage of the bill.

What has become of the Hornet's Nest? We have not received it for several weeks.

UNION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

There was a great Union Meeting in New York City on the 22d of February. Mr. Senator Foote delivered an oration, and letters were received and read from President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, Henry Clay, James Buchanan, Daniel S. Dickinson, and others. These letters, for the most part, breathe a noble and patriotic spirit. We have read them attentively and with pleasure, and shall lay the best of them, or extracts therefrom, before our readers. Mr. Webster opens as follows:

"Gentlemen: It is a source of deep regret to me that my public duties absolutely prohibit me from having the pleasure of accepting your invitation, in behalf of the Union Safety Committee, to attend a public dinner on the 22d, in honor of that auspicious day. Auspicious indeed! All good influences—all omens of independence, liberty, free government, the creation of a nation, its prosperity, happiness, and glory—hung over the hour when the eyes of Washington first opened to the light. [Applause.]

You say truly, gentlemen, that the present moment admonishes us to rally in support of his principles—to express anew our admiration of his character, and our gratitude for his parting lessons of patriotism and wisdom.

You say truly, gentlemen, that the great duty devolving on us is that of regarding the Union as the foundation of our peace and happiness, and the constitution as the cement of that Union. So Washington regarded them; so he conjured his fellow-citizens, in all generations, to regard them; and whenever his Farwell Address to his country shall be forgotten, and its admonitions rejected by the people of America, from that time it will become a farewell address to all the bright hopes of human liberty on earth. [Great cheering.]

Gentlemen, the character of Washington is among the most cherished contemplations of my life. It is a fixed star in the firmament of great names, shining without twinkling or obscuration, with clear, steady, beneficent light. It is associated and blended with all our reflections on those things which are near and dear to us. If we think of the independence of our country, we think of him whose efforts were so prominent in achieving it; if we think of the constitution which is over us, we think of him who did so much to establish it, and whose administration of its powers is acknowledged to be a model for his successors. If we think of glory in the field, of wisdom in the cabinet, of the purest patriotism, of the highest integrity, public and private, of morals without a stain, of religous feelings, without intolerance and without extravagance, the august figure of Washington presents itself as the personation of all these ideas. [Applause.] You do well, gentlemen, at this interesting hour, to invoke his example, to spread over the land a knowledge of his principles among the rising generation, and fervently to pray Heaven that the spirit which was in him may also be in us."

Mr. Webster alludes, in the course of his letter, to the movements in South Carolina, and very clearly intimates that if that State should secede from the Union she will be visited with fire and sword. He says:

"We have seen propositions for secession formally brought forward and solemnly discussed in the legislatures and conventions of several of the States. Other conventions are soon to be holden, under regular legislative provisions, to consider the same subject. In one important State, recent elections show that there prevails among the people almost an entire unanimity of sentiment in favor of breaking up the Union; and this dissolution of the Union, it is supposed, may not take place without conflict in arms. Munitions of war are, therefore, provided, schools of instruction in military tactics established, and an armed air and attitude assumed. These apprehensions of conflict, in case secession be attempted, are not only well-founded, but in my judgment certain to be realized. Secession cannot be accomplished but by war. I do not believe those who favor it expect any other result. Their hope is that their cause and its objects may spread, and that other States, by local sympathies or a supposed common interest, may be led to espouse it; so that the whole country may come to be divided into two great local parties, and as such to contend for the mastery."

This declaration is *semi-official*. It comes from Mr. Fillmore's chief Cabinet officer, and is no doubt written after consultation and by authority.

Mr. Webster thus alludes to the Boston outrage, and soon after closes his letter:

"We have recently been informed, gentlemen, of an open act of resistance to law in the city of Boston; and if the accounts be correct of the circumstances of this occurrence, it is, strictly speaking, a case of treason. [Great cheering.] If men combine and confederate together, and, by force of arms or force of numbers, effectually resist a particular individual, with the avowed purpose of making the same resistance to the same act in its application to all other individuals, this is levying war against the United States, and is nothing less than treason. [Renewed applause.] Now, I understand that the persons concerned in this outrage in Boston avow openly their full purpose of preventing by arms, or by the power of the multitude, the execution of process for the arrest of an alleged fugitive, in any and all cases whatever. I am sure, gentlemen, that shame will burn the cheeks, and indignation fill the hearts, of nineteen-twentieths of the people of Boston at the avowal of principles and the commission of outrages so abominable. [Great cheering.] Depend upon it, that if the people of that city had been informed of any such purpose or design as was carried into effect in the court-house in Boston on Saturday last, they would have rushed to the spot, and crushed such a nefarious project into the dust. The vast majority of the people of Boston must necessarily suffer in their feelings, but ought not to suffer at all in their character and honor, or in their loyally to the constitution, from the acts of such persons as composed the mob. I venture to say that when you hear of them next, you will learn that, personally and collectively, as individuals, and also as represented in the city councils, they will give an evidence of their fixed purpose to wipe away and obliterate, to the full extent of their power, this foul blot on the reputation of their city. [Great applause.]

* * * * * *

Gentlemen, the path of duty before you and before me is plain and broad. It is to do our duty and our whole duty thoroughly and fearlessly; it is to embrace the free institutions of our country, and to hold them up with all our might as if it were our last struggle upon earth. And then, if the blood of civil war shall flow, it will not stain our garments; if disgraceful outrages, gaining strength by indulgence and temporary success, shall proceed from stage to stage, till they destroy the lives of men, women, and children, pull down and demolish the temples of justice, and even wrap cities in flames, you and I, and our characters and memory, both now and with posterity, will at least escape the consuming conflagration of reproach."

The next letter in order is from that distinguished patriot, Daniel S. Dickinson. We give it in full, as also the excellent and appropriate letters from Lewis Cass and James Buchanan:

LETTER FROM D. S. DICKINSON.

Washington, Feb. 19, 1851.

Gentlemen: The timely and appropriate celebration of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, as proposed in the invitation which you have so kindly extended to me, is worthy of the occasion, and of the glorious cause in which you are so zealously engaged; and I employ no mere form of expression when I assure you how deeply I regret that the condition of the public business will not permit me to participate in your patriotic proceedings. It is thrice well, at a time when the institutions of our country have been shaken to their foundation by an agitation from which they are yet tremulous and vibratory, to celebrate this day with becoming ceremonials; to review the lessons of wisdom which the warning voice of that sainted patriot taught us; to recount and dwell upon the self-denying and manly virtues which characterized his eventful life; and to take again upon our lips a name around which so many cherished recollections cluster, and at the sound of which more hearts leap with emotion than when he stood the deliverer of his country from oppression, his brow encircled with the fresh laurels of victory—a name which the great Napoleon, with prophetic forecast observed would be remembered with veneration when his would be lost in the vortex of revolutions.

In signalizing a day so dear to every American—so replete with proud remembrances and interesting associations, interwoven with the history of the Father of our Country—may we not all unite in a common invocation to Heaven that a double portion of his spirit may rest upon us as a people, and animate us by all the bright memories of the past, the fruition of the present, and the promise of the future, to preserve with unfading lustre this constellation in the firmament of political hope—this city of refuge for the way-worn and down-trodden of other climes—this holy gathering-place of earth's oppressed and homeless children?

Through the favor of my fellow-citizens, it has been my fortune to have witnesssed the severest trial which our institutions have ever experienced—to have observed from a conspicuous public station the rise, progress, decline and fall of the most fearful agitation which has ever threatened the integrity of our confederacy since its formation—to have seen the gathering storm in the distance, from its faint and early murmurings to the zenith of its fury—to have withstood with others its "pitiless peltings," and to have awaited with the faith and devotion of eastern idolatry the bow of promise which has finally betokened its termination.

The public mind has long buffeted, and I hope at last successfully, the waves of the dark and turbulent stream which this conflict of elements produced, swollen with the honest errors, blind prejudices, and depraved passions of half a century, and bearing along with it the counterfeit philanthropy and genuine fanaticism which, for our humiliation, are permitted to disfigure and degrade humanity. The struggle has been momentous and desperate. Times there have been, my fellow-citizens, since its commencement, when the spirit of evil seemed to predominate, and the Genius of Darkness held his court unmolested; when madness ruled the hour; when the good fell back trembling and abashed, and the bad, like the worst of the Cæsars, prepared to chant their demonnotes of triumph over the ruins of a disjointed and falling confederacy. The obligations of law and the supremacy of the constitution were alike openly defied and derided; and the infuriated votaries of disunion vied with each other in such open, systematic and wanton violations of the compact, that, had the questions arisen between foreign States, the aggression would have been held just cause of war throughout the civilized world.

If the corrupt and ruinous monarchies of earth had been commissioned to let loose upon us an evil spirit, to scourge and distract us for having repudiated their impious theories of divine right, their office would have been most successfully accomplished by casting among us the discord of anti-slavery agitation. But the sentiments of an aroused and indignant people, under the guidance of the same beneficent Being who has sustained and preserved us from the fields of Lexington to the present moment, rolled away the stone from the sepulchre of a crucified and entombed constitution, and brought again to light and life the genial spirit in which our confederacy was founded. Widespread and terrible as has been the desolation, like adversity it will bring its uses. It will teach us how delicate is the frame-work of our federative system, and that the sacred rights and best interests of independent sovereign States cannot be invaded with impunity; it will root the tree of liberty more firmly in our soil, and, by arousing the feelings of the quiet masses, will serve to lay the foundations of our freedom more broad and deep in the structure of society; and, above all, like epidemics which never revisit those who survive them, it will not again return to curse and afflict the present generation.

The measures of adjustment passed at the last session of Congress were calculated and intended to arrest agitation, and, by extending as far as practicable equal and exact justice to all, to restore fraternal relations throughout the confederacy. Although these measures were not in all respects acceptable to the Southern people, we are assured that they will stand by them to the letter, so long as they are carried out in truth and spirit by the free States—and they should be required to do so no longer. Upon the North, then, depends the future prospects of the Union. Its destiny is in her keeping. It cannot be denied that the South has been the injured and aggrieved party; nor can it nor ought it to be expected that she will cherish the cold remains of a Union in name, when all its constitutional life and vigor have departed. Let, then, the North cease her officious and impertinent interference with the institutions of her sister States in the South; let her repeal her acts of hostile and aggressive legislation, and provide by stringent laws for aiding the efficient execution of every article of the compact; and no discordant notes, save those of the demagogue and the fanatic, will be heard throughout our land. We shall then have obeyed the parting injunction of him whose Birthday we celebrate, and Heaven will again favor us with the blessings of fraternal peace.

I shall be warmly with you on this occasion, in spirit and sympathy, and in prayers for the perpetuity of our glorious Union, in the true spirit of the constitution; and remain with sincere regard,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

D. S. DICKINSON.

FROM LEWIS CASS.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1851.

Gentlemen: Happily you have chosen the 22d of February as a time for the American people to come together to interchange congratulations upon the political blessings we enjoy; for they will come together upon the Birthday of him whose counsels and conduct were, under Providence, among the principal causes of their acquisition. The day and the object are in beautiful unison; and though I cannot accept your invitation, yet my heart will be with you; for in devotion to the Union, and in reverence for the memory of the greatest of its advocates and founders, whose warning voice in its defence now speaks to us from the tomb, I yied to none of all the mighty throng who, on that day, and from ocean to ocean, will thank God, that He gave them such a country to love, and such a countryman to imitate in life and to honor in death. A leader in war, a ruler in peace, and first in both, and always a patriot citizen, obeying the law like the humblest, even when clothed with the highest authority—accepting power with reluctance, and surrendering it with alacrity—he guided his country through the perilous crisis of the revolution, and through the still more perilous crisis, threatening civil anarchy, that followed it, till his hopes and labors were crowned by a constitution and Union which, in the expressive language of our own armorial scroll, have made us one from many, and which now govern and protect a mighty community reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and enjoying a larger measure of prosperity in possession, and of true greatness in prospect, than ever before fell to the lot of any people. He has passed the great trial of human opinion, and history has pronounced judgment upon his career and his character; and of all the heroes and statesmen, the memory of whose deeds has not perished with their days, and whose names are inscribed upon the long annals of mankind, the highest and the purest is the name of Washington.

Our liberties were purchased by toil, and trial, and trouble, and by sacrifices in life, and of life itself, rare even in the most splendid efforts of human patriotism. It is good, while we look around upon our prosperity and greatness, to look back upon their feeble origin—to the services and sufferings of our fathers, and of him who led them, and who justified the confidence of his country by a life devoted to her cause. And especially is it good thus to contemplate the present and to recall the past, when strange doctrines are abroad, when that present is pronounced evil and the future intolerable, and the evils, whether felt or apprehended, only to be averted by the dissolution of the confederacy and the breaking up of the government. In the Farewell address—the most impressive monument of wisdom and patriotism ever bequeathed by a citizen to his country—the retiring statesman pointed out with prophetic sagacity the dangers that might disturb our Union, and especially those sectional feelings—inseparable, indeed, from an extensive community—which, when once excited by a sense of injury or injustice, yield with difficulty to the suggestions of wisdom and moderation. But he did not foresee, and history furnishes no such example, that in a time of profound peace, in a state of progress and prosperity such as the sun never shone upon, with power enough to protect ourselves against the world, and with renown enough to make us proud of our country, with a system of laws which imposes as few restraints upon individual freedom as are compatible with social order, and with a system of government created by all and directed by all, and which assures to each equal rights and equal hopes in its administration, and with a future the most glorious, if not marred by our own dissensions, that ever invited a people to exert their energies, offering the richest rewards for their encouragement—with all these motives for national pride and gratification, questions have arisen for decision which, by assuming a sectional character, have given rise to an excitement heretofore unknown in our history, and which threatened to destroy our magnificent political edifice, not leaving one stone upon another to mark the beauty of the design or the skill of the builders. When the Desert and the Jordan are passed, and we have reached the promised land, we hear the portentous cry—"To your tents, oh Israel!" And we are called upon to rend asunder this great confederation, and to scatter its fragments to the four winds of Heaven, committing its destinies to the wayward passions of rival and independent communities, who will have points enough of contact for the future, as well in position and character as in interest, and recollections enough of real or imaginary injuries of the past, to excite all those angry feelings which lead to national contests, and render them the fiercer and the bitterer when once called into action.

We are placed together with all the essential elements of identity, and with no natural boundaries to separate us, along which a dividing line may be traced; and if we cannot live together in peace, with a general government extending over all, and protecting each by the power of all, how are we to live together—for so we must live, at least in position—when our bond is broken, and we are left with no common umpire but that last umpire of nations with which God in his judgments has so often punished the offences of mankind? He who cannot read the answer in the history of human experience will soon read it in his own, should this fatal consummation overtake us. To those for whom the past shadows forth the future, the history and fate of the Grecian republics furnish a pregnant lesson for reflection, as well as a solemn warning for the conduct of communities independent in their rights, but mutually dependant by situation, affinity, and intercourse, upon the good-will and forbearance of one another. They would not live in peace together; and so they lived in war together, till the conquerer came, and with his iron heel crushed at once their dissensions and their freedom, and the fate of Greece became a by-word and a reproach among the nations of the earth.

And shall we follow in the same career, and furnish a similar example of national delusion to the ages that will succeed us, proving ourselves unworthy of the blessings acquired by the wisdom and valor of our fathers, and unable to maintain them? No, no; it cannot be. This Union and constitution are rooted in the hearts of the American people, and they will protect both as they would protect their altars and their firesides.

The experience of the last few months, though there is in it much to regret, contains much also to console and encourage us. If it brought dangerous questions, and with these sectional discontent and excitement, foreboding at one time the most disastrous results, it finally brought an arrangement of the difficulties, originating in a spirit of compromise, and which by mutual concession gave no just cause of offence to any section or party, and left inviolate the constitutional rights of all. But though it has done much towards restoring the public tranquillity, and will yet, I trust, and ere long, complete the good work, still it is not to be disguised that in extensive portions of our country there is yet a feeling of discontent, and that measures are advocated, and are assuming, indeed, an imposing character, utterly inconsistent with the unity of the republic and the duration of the government. I rejoice, therefore, that the public voice, though it has loudly spoken and rebuked disunion, is speaking yet; and I hope it will be heard in powerful tones from every city, town, and village—from every prairie, hill, and valley—and will be born onward by every breeze which sweeps our fathers' flag and our own, through the immense region committed to our care. Time and reflection are great elements of safety in a popular government. They form that sound public opinion, more powerful than physical force, which pronounces a final judgment on men and measures, and these stand or fall as it approves or condemns. The compromise laws of the last session of Congress are now upon the statute-book. There let them remain, in all their essential features, as inviolable as the constitution itself. Let them be considered as the great national arrangement of the various objects they embrace, at once a monument of mutual concession, and a pledge that, should similar feelings hereafter arise between various portions of our country, they will be met in a similar spirit, and harmony and tranquility be restored by forbearance and moderation. If such counsels prevail, the American people, for generations to follow, will come together as you do now upon this hallowed day; and, while in the fulness of their hearts, they interchange rejoicings upon their political condition, they will invoke blessings upon the memory of those who, struggling with difficulties, laid the foundations of their prosperity and greatness in the equal rights of man, and finished their work by a fabric of freedom and of power cemented together by ties of interest and affection; and, bidding defiance to time and trial, when the rains descend, and the floods come, and the winds blow and beat upon it, it will not fall, but still more glorious with age, protecting and protected by a mighty community, it will extend its benefits far and wide, like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

I am, gentlemen, [illegible] great respect, your friend and fellow-citizen, LEWIS CASS.

FROM JAMES BUCHANAN.

Wheatland, (near Lancaster,) Feb. 19, 1851.

Gentlemen: I have been honored by the receipt of your invitation to the dinner to be given by the Union Safety Committee of New York on the approaching anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of his Country. I regret that other engagements will deprive me of the pleasure and the privilege of uniting with you upon this important occasion.

Our constitutional Union is the richest political blessing which Providence has ever bestowed upon the human race. We ought not to forget, however, that it partakes of the nature of a contract among sovereign States; and its preservation and perpetuity must, therefore, depend upon the faithful execution of its provisions by the parties to the bond. If the constitution is to be nullified on the pretext that a "higher law" condemns it, and if the laws of man may be resisted with impunity whenever fanatics and demagogues choose to decide that these are contrary to the law of God, then farewell not only to the constitution, but to all civil government.

Of all the measures of compromise adopted at the last session of Congress, the only one in which the South feels any peculiar interest is the fugitive-slave law. Whilst a large majority of the Southern people will, I believe, for the sake of the Union, finally acquiesce in all the other measures, we of the North ought to feel and realize the undoubted and important fact that this acquiescence is founded solely upon the express condition that the fugitive-slave law shall be faithfully executed. Rest assured they will not patiently submit to witness their constitutional rights, which this law was intended to maintain and enforce, violated and destroyed by mobs and insurrectionary movements at the North.

Can and will the fugitive-slave law be faithfully executed by the President and the constituted authorities? This is one of the most important questions which has ever been propounded, because upon the result may depend the fate of our blessed Union. Although not in his confidence, I am convinced I incur no risk in answering this question in the affirmative. The President possesses the power; and he will exercise it with energy and determination, whilst all good citizens will cheerfully lend him their aid. To doubt this would be to doubt whether he is worthy of his exalted station.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

These letters are all finely written, and they are replete with the best sentiments. Those of Messrs. Dickinson and Buchanan, especially, speak the truth when they say that all the South gained or got, by the late adjustment, was the fugitive-slave law; and that, in all this controversy, the South has been the aggrieved and injured section. There is one other letter, which we must give our readers the pleasure of perusing. It is from the Hon. William Duer, formerly a Whig member of Congress from New York, who was sacrificed, for his just sentiments, by his constituents. It is a follows:

FROM WILLIAM DUER.

Washington, February 18, 1851.

Gentlemen: It would give me great pleasure to unite with you in the celebration of the 22d of February; but such is the state of public business, that it is not possible for me to leave Washington before the termination of the present session of Congress.

I believe with you, gentlemen, that the times demand that we should "rally around the principles of Washington." It is upon those principles only, as imbodied in the constitution, and recommended in

his Farewell Address, that the Union can be preserved.

It is said that Union meetings and Union associations are useless and absurd at the North, for the reason that there are no enemies to the Union there. Admitting this to be true, it cannot be denied that there is a great difference among those who are its friends. There is one class of them that esteems what it loves; another that reviles it. If I had that opinion of the Union which some of its friends promulgate, I should inevitably be a disunionist. The Union which I love I am proud of; and I love my countrymen to whom it binds me. I love it because it makes us stronger, happier, and more prosperous than we should otherwise be; because it contributes to the defence and promotes the welfare of the people; because it guards our liberties and diffuses civilization; because it is great, honorable, powerful, and beneficent. And when I speak of my attachment to the Union, I have reference to and include that which is its essence—the compact from which it arose, and in which it lives. The constitution of the United States *constitutes* the Union of the States, as much as the blood, bones, and flesh constitute the man; without it there is no Union, or another and different sort of Union, of which I know nothing. But if I looked upon this constitutional Union as a degradation and a crime, and if I regarded my countrymen of half the States as oppressors, as outcasts and outlaws, without the pale of the church, and without the pale of the law, to whom no charity was due, and to whom no oath could bind, it seems to me that I should not lose a moment to break such ties and part with such associates. And yet the men who proclaim such sentiments are offended if a question is raised of their attachment to that Union which they paint in such frightful colors.

It is no doubt a strong proof of the general attachment of the North to the Union, that its enemies are compelled by the force of public opinion to pretend themselves its friends. And yet the insidious warfare which they thus carry on is more dangerous than open attack. It is necessary to tear away the veil which conceals their designs, and expose the inevitable tendency of their measures. It is incumbent upon us to defend our constitutional government, and vindicate before Christendom our character as a nation. Let us repel with scorn and indignation the accusation that our fathers entered into a compact condemned by Heaven, and with but one parallel in its iniquity (for so we have been told) in the history of the world. Save us from such friends of the Union as these! Their false doctrine can hurt more than all the powers of the earth. When such shall be the lessons taught in the schools and preached from the pulpits, the time will be come to burn the Capitol and tear down the monument of Washington; for I think there are not many who could support a goverment which made them infamous in this life, and exposed them to damnation in the next.

Gentlemen, it is for you who have prospered beyond all others—who have seen your city spring as by magic to a place among the great capitals of the world—who are already the merchants and carriers of a continent, and may look to become the commercial centre of the globe—it is for you especially to vindicate the form and maintain the supremacy of our federal government. The constitution of the United States is the talisman of your greatness, it is the fountain whence your riches and magnificence have unceasingly flowed; and when that fails, your decay will begin. It is in your power, from your numbers and wealth, from the unanimity of sentiment prevailing among you, from your facilities of communcation, and your command over the press, to exert a great and wholesome influence upon public opinion. Join to these advantages a discreet resoluteness, and you will triumph over all obstacles.

☞ It is my fixed belief, formed at least upon much observation and reflection, that the continuance of the Union depends upon the suppression of sectional controversy upon the subject of slavery. If that controversy shall be renewed now, I have no hope that it will ever end. If it is to continue always, the Union will be worthless—nay, a curse. Be not deceived by false signs: agitation is suspended, not abandoned. The ambitious hopes that depend upon it will not voluntarily die. Watch it in its incipient movements—crush it before it gains strength. There is no option—you must kill it, or it will kill you. ☜

The compromise measures should be held as inferior only to the constitution in sacredness. They are to be regarded as in the nature of a compact that may not be changed at the will of one of the parties, but only by the consent of both. I see safety here, and I see it nowhere else. There is one way (and only one) to secure this result; but that is very simple, very certain, and requires nothing but concert of action to make it perfectly successful. Let the men for whom you vote be whigs or democrats as you may prefer the one or the other; but be sure, above all else, that they will *stand by the settlement*. If that shall be maintained, the constitution upheld, and the Union preserved, I shall sleep soundly, whether the duties be specific or ad valorem.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

WILLIAM DUER.

We have placed a hand at the commencement and end of one of the above paragraphs, for the purpose of calling particular attention to it. Let the facts which that paragraph contains be noted and remembered. They proceed from a Northern man.

There is one point in the letters of Messrs. Buchanan, Dickinson, and Duer, which is worthy of notice. Mr. Dickinson speaks of the Constitution as a "*compact*"—Mr. Buchanan speaks of it as a "*contract*," among sovereign States"—and Mr. Duer speaks of the Constitution as the "essence" of the Union, and as the "*compact*" from which the Union "arose."

The North is the point, of all others, where Union Meetings ought to be held, and where a reverence for the Constitution and the great principles on which the Union is founded, ought to be inculcated. We record such events with pleasure, and have only to express the hope that gentlemen who hold these Meetings and shape their proceedings, will steer clear of party feeling, as they declare they desire and intend to do.

We observe that one of the speakers on the occasion—the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts—coupled with the declaration that "ninety-nine out of every hundred of the people of his section were in favor of strict obedience to the laws, this expression: "In reference to aggressions against the laws—outbreaks, either at the North *or South*,—he said he believed they carried their own correctives with them." Now, we should like to know what "outbreaks" against the laws the Southern people have been guilty of. Why not speak of the Boston outrage *of* itself, and *by* itself, as it deserves to be spoken of, without lugging in the South to soften the expression, and without doing the Southern people gross injustice?

We would not give a rigid and honest enforcement of the fugitive-slave law, for all *the declarations on paper* that could be made by the people of the free States from this time forth and forever. Let them carry out this law in good faith, and let us alone for the future, and the Union will stand; but let them neglect or refuse to do this, and they will have "outbreaks" indeed. This is the test. The issue is with them. "God save the country!"

Thomas B. Bailey, Esq., of Orange County, has been appointed Travelling Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the Southern States. The officers of the Company have been fortunate in securing Mr. Bailey's services. He will bring to his work a great deal of energy, and a full and accurate knowledge of his duties in this capacity.

We are gratified to learn that this Company is still on the high-road of prosperity and success. They have already issued over one thousand policies, and we learn that, one day last week, the Secretary received by one Mail (the Southern) *over one hundred* applications for insurance! These facts speak louder than any thing we could say in its behalf.

The last Wilmington Commercial says: "The report that Mr. Ashe acted as the friend or second of Mr. Stanly, in the late duel, is without foundation."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, yesterday, the joint resolution from the House explanatory of the general land bounty act, and rendering land warrants assignable, was taken up, and a motion, after debate, to lay it on the table was rejected—yeas 12, nays 35. The resolution was amended so as to include some additional classes of soldiers, and then passed. Two messages of executive character were received from the President. The civil and diplomatic bill was taken up, and many amendments were offered, discussed, and disposed of.

In the House, Mr. McWillie, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the joint resolution, to them recommitted, for the relief of Thomas Ritchie, as contractor for the printing of Congress, accompanied by an explanatory report. After various proceedings thereon, the joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time—yeas 106, nays 103. After other proceedings, the bill was finally passed—yeas 106, nays 101—and the vote was clinched in the usual manner, and the joint resolution was sent to the Senate for concurrence. Mr. Duer moved to reconsider the vote whereby the Canada reciprocity bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole, so as to bring the same before the House. Mr. D. made some remarks in support of the measures, and was followed by Mr. McLane, who also advocated it. But the motion to reconsider was, on motion of Mr. Ashmun, laid on the table. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, made an ineffectual attempt to coll up his bill granting land to landless citizens of the United States. The army bill was again taken up, and, after the recess, the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole were disposed of. The army appropriation bill was passed. The House took up the Senate bill to grant ten millions of acres of public land to the several States for the benefit of the indigent insane, and, after consideration, it was ordered to a third reading. But, without passing it, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the navy appropriation bill. Mr. Meade addressed the committee on the subject of contracts for the establishment of lines of mail steamers, and in favor of the policy of granting the credit of the government to contractors in aid of a line from California to China. Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, followed in some remarks in favor of the extension of the system of mail steamers. Mr. Mann made a few remarks; and then the committee rose and reported. Mr. Julian moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution for the appointment of a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate a charge against the Secretary of State, to the effect that the Secretary received forty or fifty thousand dollars from bankers as an inducement to accept office. The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion; and then, without taking the question, the House, at 10 o'clock, adjourned. *Union of Saturday last.*

The late Congress expired on the 4th instant. We have seen nothing as to the closing scenes, but we shall give the best summary we can in our next, of what has been done.

The bill remunerating Mr. Ritchie for his losses in the public printing, was no doubt passed. So also, we suppose, was the general appropriation bill. The River and Harbor Bill was in the Senate at the latest dates, and has probably been defeated. We do not know whether the postage bill was passed into a law or not. We shall know by our next issne.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Charleston Courier, speaking of the next annual meeting of the American Medical Association, in that City, says:

"AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. This association, we understand, will hold its next session in Charleston, early in May next. It has held four annual meetings in the principal cities of the Union, viz: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Cincinnati. It has been attended by the most experienced, scientific, and skillful physicians from all parts of the Union, to the number of from four to five hundred. Its avowed object is the advancement of medical science—the promotion of medical education—the suppression of quackery—and the cultivation of a liberal and enlightened spirit among the members of the profession. Their meetings have resulted in a yearly volume of "Transactions," embracing much valuable information, and extending not only to the subjects of medicine, but to the prevention of diseases, hygiene, and improving the condition of communities. We anticipate a large assemblage in our city, and understand that the committee of arrangements are busy in making preparations, and are exerting themselves to extend a cordial and welcome reception to their numerous professional brethren from distant parts of the Union. We feel assured that political differences will not prevent a full attendance of members from every section of the country—for the harmony and purposes of the association, limited to scientific objects, will never be marred or disturbed by political considerations."

MR. STANLY DECLINES.

Mr. Stanly publishes a Card in the last North State Whig, declining to run again for Congress.

This is a wise determination on Mr. Stanly's part; for, had he gone before the people in the approaching campaign, he would most certainly have been defeated. He felt and foresaw this, and hence this Card.

Mr. Stanly says, in his Card, that we shall "shortly see the noisy agitators, North *and South*, overwhelmed with public indignation." We know of no "agitators" in the South. They are all North; and no man has encouraged them more than Mr. Stanly has done by his truckling and submissive course.

Mr. Stanly is entitled to speak of "public indignation." He knows something about it. He is himself "overwhelmed."

"At least, Sir, let the star of Massachusetts be the last which shall be seen to fall from heaven, and to plunge into the utter darkness of disunion. Let her shrink back, let her hold others back, if she can; at any rate, let her keep herself back, from this gulf, full, at once, of fire and of blackness; yes, Sir, as far as human foresight can scan, or human imagination fathom, full of the fire and the blood of civil war, and of the thick darkness of general political disgrace, ignominy, and ruin. Though the worst may happen that can happen, and though she may not be able to prevent the catastrophe, yet let her maintain her own integrity, her own high honor, her own unwavering fidelity, so that, with respect and decency, though with a broken and a bleeding heart, she may pay the last tribute to a glorious, departed, free Constitution."

Thus spoke Daniel Webster in 1832. Massachusetts has done more, since that day, to destroy this "free Constitution" than all other causes combined; and Daniel Webster, up to a recent period, has been with her in all her movements and all her purposes. If the calamities of dissolution shall come upon us, as the result of present difficulties, Masssacusetts will be marked in all history hereafter as the prime cause of these calamities—as the most "skillful architect of ruin"—the "most faithful extinguisher of high-raised expectations that any age has ever produced."

A Havana Correspondent of the New York Tribune states that 610 Africans were landed east of Cardenas, in Cuba, a short time since, and disposed of at thirty ounces each, making the round sum of $311,100 for the whole lot. The name of the ship which landed these slaves is not given, but we think it more than probable that this piracy was committed by some Yankeee. It is a notorious fact that all the American vessels engaged in stealing men, women, and children from Africa to be sold into bondage, are from the free States.

We learn, from the last Asheville Messenger, that the new County of Madison, formed out of portions of Buncombe and Yancy, was organized on the 24th of last month. The citizens assembled at Smith and Baird's, twenty-one miles from Asheville, and elected County officers. The Court-House was not located. That is to be done this month.

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA. It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York, has been engaged for some time past in writing a History of North Carolina, of which State he is a native.

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTIES.	No. Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Deaths.	No. Farms.	Establishments of Industry.	Dwellings.	Families.
Alamance,	7,915	382	3,197	107	935	39	1,522	1,522
Alexander,	4,655	22	585	29	677	4	827	827
Anson,	6,581	77	6,876	181	876	31	1,166	1,166
Ashe,	8,122	68	595	83	1,406	3	1,407	1,407
Beaufort,	7,731	837	5,249	198	660	92	1,663	1,673
Bertie,	5,486	295	7,380	140	583	56	1,070	1,078
Bladen,	5,066	352	4,359	126	630	70	1,005	1,007
Brunswick,	3,663	308	3,302	116	401	87	771	771
Buncombe,	11,197	86	1,737	105	2,287	21	1,942	1,942
Burke,	5,480	160	2,132	116	373	4	983	984
Cabarrus,	6,943	113	2,688	133	883	45	1,262	1,298
Cadwell,	4,994	121	1,203	55	397	8	926	926
Camden,	3,576	288	2,187	122	603	15	770	770
Carteret,	5,167	158	1,506	61	208	20	972	972
Caswell,	7,074	426	7,780	341	713	56	1,375	1,375
Catawba,	7,281	13	1,569	61	503	3	1,237	1,237
Chatham,	12,184	295	5,902	185	1,782	48	2,210	2,210
Chowan,	3,005	102	3,797	110	366	28	613	613
Cleaveland,	8,593	43	1,747	91	972	23	1,523	1,524
Columbus,	4,264	142	1,503	53	453	5	779	782
Craven,	7,223	1,536	5,914	97	388	67	1,844	1,844
Cumberland,	12,463	930	7,217	234	972	103	2,541	2,555
Currituck,	4,639	189	2,448	92	520		926	926
Cherokee,	6,499	8	336	37	459	5	1,020	1,020
Duplin,	7,197	309	6,006	169	1,417	63	1,419	1,419
Davie,	5,616	79	2,171	70	509	41	1,027	1,027
Davidson,	12,151	168	3,192	170	1,233	18	2,308	2,838
Edgecomb,	8,336	256	8,557	216	926	15	1,653	1,653
Franklin,	5,666	540	5,507	122	612	24	1,116	1,116
Forsythe,	9,680	140	1,358	112	936	80	1,737	1,752
Gates,	4,170	386	3,873	110	496	22	880	880
Granville,	10,529	1,114	9,986	341	1,230	55	2,107	2,107
Greene,	3,244	140	3,257	60	437	21	684	684
Guilford,	15,890	664	3,186	181	1,692	55	3,048	3,050
Gaston,	6,035	12	2,114	35	805	10	1,072	1,072
Halifax,	5,740	1,896	8,960	385	1,051	4	1,759	1,759
Haywood,	5,929	707	418	105	820		1,110	1,137
Hertford,	3,589	833	3,704	141	397	21	831	831
Hyde,	4,800	244	2,618	151	415	6	927	957
Henderson,	6,431	47	924	48	574	1	929	929
Iredell,	10,548	30	4,162	163	1,115	16	1,834	1,838
Johnston,	8,913	140	4,720	124	1,149	102	1,704	1,704
Jones,	2,152	137	2,838	62	240	14	453	453
Lenoir,	3,569	143	4,116	93	362	17	700	700
Lincoln,	5,659	33	2,075	76	749	80	1,022	1,038
Martin,	4,637	319	3,873	99	588	9	923	923
McDowell,	4,771	213	1,261	59	557	30	860	860
Mecklenburg,	8,321	158	5,412	142	1,075	16	1,632	1,642
Montgomery,	5,081	43	1,788	72	308	15	902	904
Moore,	7,201	165	1,975	75	718	8	1,286	1,286
Macon,	5,608	232	549	67	643	21	907	951
Nash,	6,000	601	4,056	126	732	20	1,248	1,258
New Hanover,	8,220	883	8,661	269	697	186	1,884	1,884
Northampton,	5,998	826	6,511	229	682	7	1,344	1,344
Onslow,	5,029	167	3,116	72	374	27	961	961
Orange,	11,428	443	5,255	133	1,094	17	2,205	2,205
Pasquotank,	4,627	1,218	3,105	94	572	11	1,150	1,150
Perquimons,	3,571	507	3,250	143	288	21	818	818
Person,	5,622	276	4,893	114	741	17	1,070	1,078
Pitt,	6,677	87	6,633	196	816	42	1,316	1,323
Randolph,	13,806	396	1,440	155	2,016	41	2,517	2,528
Richmond,	4,920	194	4,704	102	497	3	949	950
Rowan,	9,895	111	3,853	202	1,118	108	1,841	1,868
Robeson,	7,240	1,221	4,364	155	1,264	27	1,513	1,513
Rockingham,	8,689	436	5,329	166	716	45	1,693	1,703
Rutherford,	16,433	217	1,905	140	967	28	1,833	1,890
Sampson,	8,352	465	5,685	161	976	56	1,582	1,582
Stokes,	7,277	134	1,881	70	606	34	1,260	1,303
Surry,	10,204	242	2,000	148	1,606	48	2,806	2,816
Stanly,	5,455	47	1,459	81	545	15	946	951
Tyrrell,	3,382	128	1,712	57	213	41	635	635
Union,	8,026	49	1,982	107	1,235	9	1,422	1,422
Wake,	14,236	1,260	9,419	248	1,526	71	2,844	2,845
Warren,	4,617	441	8,887	204	543	21	905	905
Washington,	3,226	215	2,215	205	509	24	670	670
Wilkes,	10,784	173	1,142	59	1,514	9	2,050	2,050
Watauga,	3,243	28	129	23	402	1	569	573
Wayne,	7,815	652	5,020	224	729	70	1,575	1,576
Yancy,	7,739	51	346	66	1,328	13	1,322	1,388
	553,775	27,567	289,458	10,273	63,466	2,609	106,084	106,628

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the Table of population and Representation, as given on Monday in the Intelligencer, an error occurred in estimating the Representative populption in North Carolina at 648,000, instead of 748,000, based on 575,000 free inhabitants and 288,000 slaves. This, of course, will entitle North Carolina to eight members and a small fraction over. We republish the table (properly corrected) from the most reliable data within reach:

States.	Free population.	Slaves.	Representative population.	No. of Representatives & fractions	
Maine,	582,026			6	22,970
New Hamp.	318,003			3	38,475
Massachus'tts	994,724			10	62,964
Vermont,	314,221			3	34,794
Rhode Island,	147,549			1	54,373
Connecticut,	370,913			3	91,385
New Yo k,	3,098,818			33	24,010
New Jersey,	489,868			5	24,019
Pennsylvania	2,341,204	52		25	11,804
Ohio.	1,981,940			21	25,244
Indiana,	990,258			10	58,498
Wisconsin,	305,596			3	26,068
Michigan,	397,576			4	24,872
Illinois,	850,000			9	11,416
Iowa,	192,000			2	5,648
California,	200,000			2	13,648
Maryland,	492,661	90,355	546,874	5	80,994
Virginia,	940,000	460,000	1,216,000	13	4,712
N. Carolina,	575,000	288,000	748,000	8	2,640
S. Carolina,	280,000	350,000	490,000	5	24,120
Georgia,	555,000	365,000	774,000	8	28,592
Florida,	45,000	22,000	58,200	1	
Alabama,	440,000	330,000	638,000	6	78,994
Mississippi,	300,000	320,000	492,000	5	26,120
Louisiana,	250,000	200,000	370,000	3	90,472
Texas,	120,000	50,000	150,000	1	56,824
Arkansas,	150,000	45,000	177,000	1	83,824
Missouri,	590,000	91,000	644,928	6	85,872
Tennessee,	800,000	250,000	950,000	10	18,240
Kentucky,	782,000	211,000	908,600	9	70,016
Delaware,	90,277	2,332	91,676	1	
				222	

ENTIRE POPULATION.

	Free.	Slave.
Free States	13,574,797	
Slave States	6,409,938	3,075,234
District and Territories	197,985	3,500
	20,182,720	3,078,734

The entire *representative population* is about 21,710,000. The ratio of representation will be about 93,170.

As the law of 22d May, 1850, determines the number of Representatives at 233, and as but 222 of these are provided for in the foregoing table, without taking them from fractions, it will be necessary to select from the States thirteen having the largest fractions, to each of which is to be assigned a Representative, to make up the entire number.

The States entitled to Representatives for such fractions will most probably be Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kentucky—11.

The States which gain, irrespective of the fraction, will be Pennsylvania 1, Illinois 2, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1—6.

The States which gain, in all, are as follows, viz: Arkansas 1, Indiana 1, Illinois 2, Massachusetts 1, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 2, Pennsylvania 1—10.

The following States lose, viz; Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, New York 1, North Carolina 1, South Carolina 2, Vermont 1, Virginia 2, Rhode Island 1—10.

The free States gain six members and lose four. The slave States gain four and lose six.

National Inteligencer.

William the Conqueror introduced into England what was called Troy weight, from Troyes, a town in the province of Champagne. The English were dissatisfied with it, because the pound did not weigh so much as the pound now in use in England. Hence came the term *avoir du poise*, which was a medium between the French and English weight.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening last. She brings 61 passengers, and dates from Liverpool to the 15th instant, and London to the 14th. The Europa left Liverpool at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the te 15th instant, and on the 18th passed the United States mail steamer Arctic.

The American steamer Atlantic has been towed to Liverpool for repairs. It will probably be two months before she is ready for sea.

ENGLAND. The attention of the English public is chiefly occupied in the exciting debate going on relative to the Papal-aggression question.

Four nights' continuous debate resulted in giving Lord John Russell permission to introduce his bill of pains and penalties, by a majority of 342.

It is confidently stated that the Duchess of Kent, tho Queen's mother, and the Duchess of Sutherland, the Queen's lady-in-waiting, and the richest heiress in England, are on the eve of becoming members of the Catholic Church.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was expected to deliver his budget on the 17th instant. Of the trade and revenue, it is said they are now more satisfactory than heretofore reported; and it is expected that many obnoxious taxes will be repealed.

FRANCE. The breach between Louis Napoleon and the Assembly appears to be every day widening. It is now proposed to organize a national subscription to relieve the President from his embarrassment.

GERMAN AFFAIRS. Additional advices from Dresden state that, with the sanction of Russia, Austria and Prusia have agreed to reconstitute the Central German Power, each nation taking the presidency by turns.

THE MARKETS. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Hollingshead, Petley, & Co's report of the cotton market states that the sales of the week amount to 24,700 bales, at prices showing ⅛ to ⅛d. per lb. decline. Under the date of Saturday, these gentlemen quote middling Uplands at 6⅞; Mobile, 7⅛; Orleans, 7⅜. The sales on Friday were 4,000 bales, and the market closed with less pressure to sell.

Breadstuffs. The corn market is unusually depressed. Wheat has declined one to two pence. There is also a decline of 6d. per bbl. in flour, and 6d. per quarter decline in Indian corn.

Provisions. The provision market has been more active. Old and new mess pork has advanced from one to two shillings. Lard has advanced 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cwt. The supply in market is small. Common butter advanced from 2 to 4 shillings. Ordinary American sells at 40 to 46s. 6d. per cwt.

REGISTRY OF MARRIAGES.

Information to Ministers of the Gospel—Justices of the Peace, &c. It will be recollected, that the late General Assembly of North Carolina passed an act requiring a Registry of Marriages in this State. Knowing that it will be some time before the law is published, the County Court Clerk in this County wrote to the Secretary of State for information as to its provisions. The following is the Secretary's answer:

Lincoln Courier.

RALEIGH, Feb. 12, 1851.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 9th instant, was received this morning. On examination, I find the act providing for the keeping a Record of Marriages, makes it the duty of every Justice or Minister of the Gospel, who may marry any person, to transmit a certificate of the fact to the Clerk of the County Court of the County in which the marriage takes place, and it is made the duty of the Clerk to record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, with a suitable index, in one month after he receives the certificate. Either failing are liable to a fine of $25.

Very Respectfully, your friend, &c.,

WM. HILL.

IMPORTANT INVENTION. A young man of St. Louis is about to astonish the world by the development of an invention, that in point of universal utility promises to be one of the most important discoveries of the age. He has invented, and is now completing, an apparatus by which to manufacture gas from the atmosphere, the light of which will be more brilliant than that produced from coal gas, and which can be supplied almost as cheap as sunlight. It will also produce light of all colors and combination of colors.

Mrs. Partington hearing that a young man had set up for himself, "Poor fellow," said she, "has he no friend that will set up for him part of the time?" And she sighed to be young again.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The times are still full of trouble, and we deem it our duty to keep the people of Virginia advised of important movements at the two extremes of the confederacy, so that our State may intelligently and wisely pursue that course which circumstances may impel her to regard as due, not only to her own safety and honor, but to the rights of the South and the preservation of the Union. However other States may fly off from their orbits, Virginia will, while she can with safety and honor, continue to stand on the basis of the rights of the States and the Union. She will neither countenance central consolidation and tyrannous power, on the one hand, nor disunion tendencies on the other. She will pursue the plain, straightforward *middle* path of duty—and her conservative course will, as heretofore, be brought to bear powerfully, in obtaining justice and in checking disorganization.

The details of the outrages and aggressions at the North are familiar to our readers. They are startling enough, it must be admitted—but they have not yet reached a point which demands a resort to the last extremity—the awful necessity of a rupture of a confederacy, founded by our own Washington and his immortal compeers. How soon the fanatics of the North may attain the climax of madness, and force this dread alternative we shall not dare to depict. We have not yet, however, abandoned all hope that the recent lawless acts of the North will burn into the hearts of the masses there, a sentiment of the necessity of prompt and decided action to save the country, by crushing the cockatrice of fanaticism and outlawry in their midst. They must do something, or all Southern confidence in Northern honor, and love of law and order, will vanish like a mist.

Enough has transpired to alarm and excite the South—but not enough to justify the extreme measures to which our Southern brethren are preparing to resort. The action of one State at least, South Carolina, looks threatening enough. Unless wiser counsels shall be wafted to her by the wings of time—unless favorable developments of the next twelve months shall allay her excitement and soften the apparently firm resolution of her leaders—we may expect to see her in Convention taking measures for instant secession, and then a real crisis will come upon the country, from which all good men will avert their eyes with sorrow. In reply to the National Intelligencer, the Charleston Mercury says that, though not quite all the returns of the election for the State Convention are in, yet the result can be stated with sufficient accuracy. The Mercury remarks:

"The Convention consists of 167 members—equal to both Houses of the Legislature. Of these we think we are quite safe in saying 127 are, in the words of the Intelligencer, distinctly and unalterably for "SECESSION and withdrawal of the State of South Carolina alone from the Union;" or, if the Intelligencer is modest and would prefer their description by another hand,—they are men who, as an old friend from the country said to us yesterday, "have made up their minds that the Federal Government is a cursed bad bargain, which it is high time to get rid of." These men go for secession by the State alone, because there can be no other secession than by the States as individual sovereignties, and because the withdrawal from the Union will thus in every stage of the act be under the sanction of the supreme authority, and give to secession the same basis and support of the sovereign will expressed in the same form as the act by which South Carolina entered the Union.

A minority of the Convention consisting of, we think less than forty, are opposed to the speedy action of the State by herself. But let not the Intelligencer imagine there are forty submissionists in the Convention. We are certain there are not ten members who will not unhesitatingly affirm both of the following propositions; 1, That the State, as one of a Confederacy of sovereigns, has the clear right to secede; and, 2, that the action and position of the Federal Government afford ample justification for the exercise of that right. They think it politic to put off decisive action till the other States or some of them get ready to join us.

The minority of the Convention, as a body, will not be opposed to the majority, but only a little in the rear of it, and when the decision is made, they will, with few exceptions, take their place with the foremost in its defence. The act of secession will be emphatically the act of the whole State, and her people will unite in defending it to the last extremity."

South Carolina seems bent on extreme measures—and it well becomes Virginia to consider whether the time has not arrived, when she should specially appeal to South Carolina, to desist from her purpose and yet longer remain in the Union—at least until the North shall enact further aggressions which shall compel Virginia to make common cause with South Carolina and the whole South, in a redress of common wrongs. South Carolina has called on Virginia to go with *her* for a Southern Congress and secession. That call now lies on the tables of the two Houses of our Legislature, and it must be considered and answered. Should not the Legislature take the occasion to make an appeal, firm but respectful and kind, to South Carolina—such as we have above indicated—to pause in her course and not shiver the confederacy to atoms? In 1832 Virginia, by such a course of blessed mediation, averted the passion of South Carolina and saved the Union—may not a similar appeal, now, under aspects more alarming than then, be attended by the same happy results? It is for the Legislature of Virginia to act in this matter—and to initiate a movement, which may save the Union. The subject is one of deep importance and should be maturely considered and carefully carried out.

Richmond Enquirer.

[Telegraphed for the New York Tribune.]

BOSTON February 27—1 P. M.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ARRESTED! Yesterday Geo. Lunt, United States district attorney, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Coburn upon a writ brought by A. P. Burton, of Salem, the man arrested in that city a few days since and brought to Boston upon the charge of being an aider and abettor in the rescue of Shadrach, charging that Lunt maliciously, and without any just and probable cause, under oath, made a complaint in writing before Benj. F. Hallet, esq. one of the commissioners of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, against the said plaintiff. Damages are set at $10,000; and Mr. Lunt was required to give bail in that sum, which he did.

SECOND DESPATCH.

A writ was issued about a week since for the arrest of Capehart, attorney of Debree, the alleged owner of Shadrach, but he has thus far escaped the officers. Men are employed to find him, and are to be rewarded if they succeed. The case will come before the court of common pleas in Salem on the third Monday of March next.

A writ of attachment has first been served by Deputy Sheriff Coburn upon the goods and the estate of Geo. F. Curtis, United States commissioner, and Patrick Riley, deputy United States marshal, for $10,000 damages. This suit was brought on behalf of Shadrach, the alleged fugitive, alias Fredrick Minkins, laborer. The suit charges that defendants did arrest and cause to be arrested, and did then beat and ill treat, the said plaintiff.

The defendants are held for trial in $10,000 each, to appear at the April term of the court of common pleas. Several other government and State officers will be arrested shortly. The ground upon which these suits are brought is, that the fugitive slave law is unconstitutional, and that the officers prosecuting acted without authority.

A sufficient amount of stock having been taken, the work of rebuildig the splendid St. Charles Hotel at New Orleans is to be commenced at once. It will cost from $250,000 to $280,000.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 26th of February, by the Rev. W. T. Brooks, Mr. Simon W. Saunders, of Wilmington, to Miss Verites A., daughter of William K. Martin, Esq., of Franklin County.

In Wilmington on the 25th February, by Rev. R. B. Drane, Geo. V Strong, Esq., editor of N. C. Telegraph, to Miss Anna Eliza, daughter of the late Robert H. Cowan.

In this County, at the residence of David Gill, Esq., on the 5th of February, by Prof. Brooks of Wake Forest College, Mr. Junius W. Fort to Miss Frances C. Gill, all of Wake.

Democratic Meeting in Franklin.

THERE will be a Meeting of the Democracy of Franklin County, in Louisburg, on Tuesday of April Court week. A full attendance is desirable.

MANY VOTERS.

Feb. 25, 1851. 35—tm.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.



BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, will be opened by the Subscribers in the City of Raleigh, the first Monday in March, 1851; and will be kept open for the space of ninety days.

R. M. SAUNDERS,
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
E. P. GUION,
W. W. HOLDEN.

☞ *The Book of Subscriptions may be found at Mr. Turner's Bookstore.*

Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1851. 34—tf.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1850; raised by the United Society called Shakers, and Dr. Landreth. For sale by

Henry D. Turner,
North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultural Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima.
Beet—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar, White Selesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel Wurtzel.
Brocoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cauliflower—Early, Large Late.
Cabbage—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new,) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, (new.)
Celery—Large White Solid, Rose colored, Solid Silver giant, (new.)
Corn—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flint.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new,) Water.
Cucumber—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green Turkey, Long Green, (Keens.) Small Gherkins.
Carrot—Early Horn, Large Altringham, White Field.
Egg Plant—Large Purple, White, (ornamental.)
Endive—Green Curled, Broad Leafed.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
Leek—Large Scotch, or Flag, Large London.
Lettuce—Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head, Early curled Silesia, Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch.
Melon—Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed, Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
Okra—Long White, Short Green.
Onion—White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
Parsnip—Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown.
Parsley—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new,) Early May extra, Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Marrowfat.
Radish—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spanish, Black Fall Spanish.
Carrot—Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
Sorrel—English Garden Broad leaved.
Spinage—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved, New Flanders Prickly.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso.
Tomato—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry.
Turnip—Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish, French, white, Long White.
Herbs—Caraway, Dill, Fengel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Basil, Majo-Thyme.
Grass Seeds—White Dutch clover, Lucerne, Blue Grass Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.

Feb. 26th, 1851. 35—

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.
All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—8t.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of

Wm R. Johnson & Co,

for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail *Boot and Shoe* business in the City of Petersburg, will offer early in Februray a large and varied assortment of all articles usually embraced in the Shoe trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIlwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL B. PAUL.

☞ Being in the employment of Messrs. William R Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons. PETER W. ALFRIEND.

N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law, and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer.

Petersburg, January 10, 1851. 21—2m.

REMOVAL.

WM. G. NOBLE takes this means to inform his friends in North Carolina, that he continues with

Cameron, Hayward and Edwards,
(Late Lindsley, Cameron & Hayward,)

who have removed to

No. 161, Broadway, New York,

adjoining Rathbun's Hotel, and are now opening and will continue to receive by every Steamer from Europe the *Newest, Richest and most desirable styles of French, German, English, Italian, India Silk and* **FANCY GOODS,** to be found in this market. He particularly invites an examination by Merchants visiting the city, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Orders will meet with strict attention.

New York, Feb. 20, 1850. 32—4w.

Fresh Garden seed.

OF all the popular Varieties this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

January 30, 1851. 26—8m.

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes.
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
November 1850. 6—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:
6 doz Low's old Brown Windso
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinny Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.
Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING
their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.
Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.
Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*
Nov. 30, 1850. 844 4t w.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.
My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

PEPSIN,
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS s a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my
Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,
where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.
S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Wines and Brandies.
Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD. & CO.
6—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS of FLAX SEED, for which th market price will be given.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

By Express To-Day,

ONE Case of Super Fashionable Moleskin Hats.
R. TUCKER, & SON.
February 3, 1850. 27—

PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,
For sale by R. TUCKER, & SON.
February 14, 1851. 30—

Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at
HARDING'S & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.
He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.
Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.
He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois,
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Barrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.
Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.
Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.
C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.
Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*
Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.
A. B. COX, C. S. C.
November 30, 1850. 11—3m.

BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.
It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

New Books.

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.
Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffiman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
January 1, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.
Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,
Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.
Aug. 26, 1850. 835—

Fine Fancy Cass. Pants

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat.
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. E. L. HARDING & o.
4—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.
Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.
The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.
I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.
Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

LAW SCHOOL,
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.
Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.
The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.
Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.
Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.
J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.
Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those
CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.
For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS!
a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others,	1 28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Felts and others,	56½
50	" "	" "	1 21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes,	$1 60¾
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89½
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37¾
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm. Lad and others,	37¾
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs,	2 76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Perham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*
January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.
Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.
Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.
Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct 9, 1850. 836

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by
P. F. PESCUD.
ALSO,
English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

Notice.

THE Subscriber lives near the Academy, and is well prepared to take eight or ten Male boarders. TERMS $8 per month. GUILFORD LEWIS.
Louisburg, N. C., January 1, 1851. 17—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7. 827—

KERR & MARBURY,
Successors to James P. Smith,
Importers and Dealers in
China, Cut, Pressed and Plain Glass, AND EARTHERN WARE,
Lamps, Looking Glasses, Brittannia and Silver Plated Ware, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, &c.
Sign of the Octagon Pitcher,
SYCAMORE STREET,
Petersburg, Va.

Are receiving their Spring supply, embracing a large, new and handsome assortment of all kinds of articles usually to be found in such establishments. They are prepared to offer goods at as low rates as any similiar House North. An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.
Petersburg, Va., Feb. 26, 1851. 34—3t.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Oxford Female College will meet in the town of Oxford on Friday the 7th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is desirable that as many of the Trustees as can make it convenient will attend, as business of much importance will come before the Board.
Oxford, Feb. 15th, 1851. 33—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.
November 21. 9—

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address
A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.
April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.
Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.
In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.
All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handied Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.
His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.
He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.
All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.
HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.
For Sale low by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine
Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,
Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.
It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented. R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.
For Sale by
J. BROWN.
October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

A FIRST rate assortment of sizes and qualities, just opened at
E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1861. 23—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.
J. BROWN
No. 9. Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

JOHNSTON HOTEL,
BY W. F. S. ALSTON,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
January 25, 1851. 25—5t.

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin, at E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1851. 23—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
November 21. 9—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing
MUSIC,
a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.
PIANOS
from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.
Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.
A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings.* Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.
Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,
Brass Band Instruments,
Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.
Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,* direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.
To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.
In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of
Farming Implements,
to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!
Fayetteville Street.
A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.
Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.
☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!
BASS & BROWER,
WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, County have fitted up a splendid
Ten Pin Alley;
where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.
They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.
Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!
HARDING & CO.
Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find *Something New and Attractive,*
By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,
IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,
May be found at
HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.
Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL &* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

BOOT and SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union,* and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. **His Materials are the best known to the Trade.**
The Latest Fashions always at hand.
Call two doors below the Post Office.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C
Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

GARDEN SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE
February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.
Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.
Borecole—Purple.
Brussel's Sprouts.
Broccoli—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.
Beans—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.
Cauliflower—Early White, Purple and others.
Corrat—Long Orange, Large White Field.
Cabbage—Heart, Early York, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumbead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.
Celery—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.
Cress—Pepper Grass.
Corn Saldd—Large French.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.
Encive—White curled.
Egg Plant—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.
Lettuce—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.
Melon—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.
Onion—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Setts Yellow do.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.
Peas—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton. Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.
Pepper—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.
Pumpkin—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.
Radish—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.
Squash—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Coconut and Crook Neck.
Tomato—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.
Bird—Canary, Hemp, Rape.
Sundries—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Licerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.
Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

State of North Carolina—Martin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1851.
Samuel Hyman, Administrator of William S. Hines, against Christopher C. Hines and others, Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.
Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D., 1851.
L. JOHNSON, C. C. C.
February, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 33—6w.

Muster Rolls of the War of 1812.

IN PRESS at the Raleigh Times Printing Office, and will shortly be published, the Muster Rolls of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, detached from the Militia of North Carolina, under requisitions from the President of the United States. Published in pursuance of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of January 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.
The work will make, probably, upwards of 100 pages, and will be out in about three weeks. A limited number of extra copes will be printed, and may be obtained on application to this office. Price one dollar per copy.
Persons at a distance, sending the money, will have the works mailed to their address.
CH. C. RABOTEAU.
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1851. 32—3t.

North Carolina Executor.

THE North Carolina Executor, containing the Statutes and Common Law of the State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and Precedents, intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators, in their practical management of Estates, acording to the laws now in force; with which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dowers, and other provisions for Widows, distribution of Estates, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c.
For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Feb. 1851. 32—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.
The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom; with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.
ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune,
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.
A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.
Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes, 100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dohloys and Napkins. Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper.
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinnerand Tea ware, Ewers and Basins, White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers, Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,
Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

New Books.

FRENCH on the Miracles—$1 75; Mother's Recompense, being a Sequel to H me Influence, by Grace Aguilar—50.
ALSO,
A full supply of the Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland—$2 50. This day received by
POMROY & O'NEAL.
January 18, 1851. 23—

MUSIC.

AT the North Carolina Music Store, received this day, another supply of new and fashionable Music, a lot of fine Guitars, and fine Cocoa-wood Flutes, by
K. W. PETERSILIA.
February 15, 1851. 30—

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 834—

New Rice,

JUST Received, and for sale by
R. TUCKER, & SON.
February 3, 1851. 27—